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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET ECONOMIC REGIONS  
IN THE POSTWAR FIVE-YEAR PLAN

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The restoration of Ukrainian industry was accomplished on the basis of further technological improvements, mechanization of labor, and improved industrial organization. Increasing the productive capacity was part of the restoration program for the metallurgy of the South. The volume of blast

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furnaces was considerably enlarged during their rebuilding, and the open-hearth and rolling mill shops of the metallurgical plants have been modernized. Disproportions and bottlenecks in individual shops which had arisen in some plants as a result of incomplete technical equipping before the war, have been eliminated. The construction of several new plants begun before the war is now nearing completion. In 1950, the Ukraine produced more metal than before the war and once again became the chief supplier of crude iron, steel, and various types of rolled steel cross sections for various regions of the USSR.

The Ukrainian SSR coal industry has been restored and is undergoing further development. The Donets, which is the most important coal basin in the western USSR, supplies more coal than it did before the war, and more than any other coal basin in the country. Local fuel resources were poorly utilized in the republic's economy before the war. To supply Kiev and its suburbs with fuel in the period 1946 - 1950, the development of local coal deposits on the right bank of the Dnepr and in the western oblasts of the Ukraine was started. Many new mines and open pits were put into operation, and as a result, in 1950 the output of coal in these regions tripled as compared with 1940. As a whole, the Ukrainian coal industry has shown a high rate of development. The postwar Five-Year Plan: its annual output has been increased, by an average of 20 to 25 percent. The output of electric power in 1950 exceeded the 1940 level 12 percent. The Dasha-Kiev pipeline was built and put into operation. The chemical industry also has undergone important development; this industry, together with the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy, represents the specialization of Ukrainian industry in the overall national economic plan.

The development of the Ukrainian machine-building industry was designed to provide other important branches of the national economy with machinery and equipment. Consequently, first priority was given to the restoration and development of the metallurgical, mining, transport, power equipment, machine tool, and agricultural machinery industries. The Ukraine once again occupied an important place in the over-all production of machinery and equipment. As early as 1948, the republic had more machine-building plants than before the war, and by 1950, the total volume of machine-building production exceeded the 1940 level 1.5 times.

The Ukrainian SSR also possesses exceptionally favorable natural conditions for the development of the food industry, which is so vital to the national economy. Even before the war, the major part of the USSR sugar refineries were concentrated in the Ukraine; between 1946 and 1950, the production of sugar increased at a rapid rate until in 1950 it exceeded the prewar level 14 percent. Important increases also occurred in other branches of the food industry, including meat and dairy products, butter and cheese, and others.

On the other hand, the textile industry, despite its rapid growth during both the prewar and the postwar periods, as yet does not fully meet the republic demand for textiles. Further development of the textile, power, and construction materials industries is essential to complete the complex development of the Ukrainian economy.

In the first postwar Five-Year-Plan, Ukrainian industry was not only fully restored, but has become more complex and more coordinated within various related branches of the national economy. The process of industrialization has encompassed the western and the Transcarpathian regions of the Ukraine. Lvov became an industrial center with a well-developed machine building, electrical engineering, textile industry, and various branches of the food industry. A new coal base was created in the western

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Ukraine, and a petroleum drilling and refining industry has been under development in Drogobych Oblast. In the Transcarpathian Ukraine the timber and wood-processing industries and such branches of light industry as sewing, knitwear, leather, and footwear have also been under development.

Moldavian industry, which was destroyed during the war, is now fully restored and developed rapidly from 1946 - 1950. The gross industrial production of this republic in 1950 was almost double the prewar level. The food industry, which is one of the major industries in the republic and which is important to the USSR national economy, has almost tripled its production in terms of monetary values.

During the period 1946 - 1950, Belorussian SSR industry, which was also seriously damaged by the war, was restored and developed on a more technical basis. Considerable successes in industrial development were attained even during the prewar five-year plans. The gross output of the large-scale industry located in the eastern oblasts of Belorussia increased 23 times between 1913 and 1940. Because of the previous systematic development of all regions of the USSR, as well as of various industries in Belorussia, the republic was able to withstand the effects of extensive material damage and to resume its economic development after the war, at an even faster rate. The 1946 - 1950 volume of capital investments has considerably exceeded the capital investments in industry for all the prewar five-year plans taken together. In 1950, the volume of gross industrial production in the republic was 16 percent greater than in 1940. Machine-building industry developed especially fast; between 1946 and 1950 the output of the machine-building industry increased more than eight times and exceeded the prewar level 3.2 times. In 1950, machine-building constituted 30 percent of the total industrial production of the Belorussian SSR, as compared with 15 percent in 1940. New branches of machine building were organized, including the automobile, tractor, and locomobile, as well as road machinery, construction machinery, bicycles, and ball bearings. The tool industry was built up again. During the postwar Five-Year Plan large automobile and tractor plants outfitted with the latest equipment were built.

The production of power has also been increasing. In 1950, the capacity of electric power stations in the Belorussian SSR was 1.7 times greater than in 1940, while the output of electric power increased 44 percent in the same period. In 1950, the extraction of peat exceeded the 1940 level 15 percent, and 80 percent of electric power produced by the steam-electric power stations was obtained by using the local peat supply.

Belorussian timber and wood-processing industry was well developed even before the war. After the war, a number of new measures were taken that resulted in the mechanization of production processes in these industries and the organization of new branches of the timber industry. The production of consumers' goods has been increasing each year; in 1950, the production of wool fabrics exceeded the prewar level six times, canned meat products 3.5 times, and cigarettes 2.6 times.

The industrial development of the Latvian, Estonian, and Lithuanian SSR progressed rapidly in the postwar period. In 1950, the industrial output of the Latvian and Estonian republics was three times that of 1940, while that of the Lithuanian SSR has exceeded the prewar level and increased 4.5 times over 1945. The basis of the economic restoration and development of the Baltic republics was the growth of their fuel and power industries. Extraction of peat, which is an important source of fuel in the Latvian and Lithuanian SSR, increased greatly; in addition, the extraction process in the peat industry is being mechanized. In the Estonian SSR the number of enterprises engaged in the extraction and conversion of shale into gas were

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increased. The increase in the production of electric power was achieved by restoring electric power stations and putting them into operation and by extensive utilization of existing water power resources. Other branches of economy in the Baltic republics have also shown great progress, especially the food industry, which is based on rich domestic resources, and the textile industry. Progress in the latter included the restoration and modernization of the Krengol'm and Baltic factories. During the period 1946 - 1950, machine building, which constitutes a very large proportion of industrial production in the Latvian SSR (40 percent in 1950, as compared with 9 percent in prewar Latvia) was fully restored and the production of large-scale railroad car building, electrical engineering equipment, and other industries was organized. Estonian machine-building plants manufacturing agricultural machinery, telephone receivers, electric motors, etc., and the shipbuilding industry were fully restored. The Lithuanian SSR machine-building industry was also expanded.

The Karelo-Finnish SSR has undergone rapid industrial development during the postwar period. Great economic and cultural transformations took place in Karelia even during the prewar five-year plans. As a result of its industrialization, the industrial production of Karelia in 1939 had increased 10.5 times as compared with 1913. Industrial development of the Karelo-Finnish SSR continued in the postwar period. As early as 1949, the gross industrial output of the republic exceeded the 1940 level, and in the first 4 years of the Five-Year Plan it increased 2.5 times. In 1950, the gross industrial output of the republic increased 21 percent, as compared with 1940. However, the plan for the over-all increase in industrial production has not been fulfilled.

During the 5-year period, over 200 industrial enterprises were restored in the Karelo-Finnish SSR. The timber and wood-processing industries, which are the major industries of the republic and which are important to the USSR nation economy, were developed at a rapid rate. Delivery of industrial timber increased 3.8 times, lumber 4.4 times, and paper nine times; the production of mica also increased. However, the Five-Year Plan for the lumber, paper, and wood-processing industries was not fulfilled. New enterprises which contribute to the development and strengthening of the republics economy, such as repair and machinery plants, etc., were put into operation. In 1950, the production of electric power exceeded the 1940 level by almost two times.

The RSFSR reached the 1950 planned level of industrial production as early as the fourth quarter 1949. The industrial output of this republic in 1950 was 37 percent over 1940. War-damaged regions were completely restored. For example many enterprises of Leningrad, which is a large industrial center of the Northwest, were evacuated during the war. Tens of thousands of units of valuable equipment, constituting almost three fourths of the total equipment of Leningrad's industry, were removed from the area. At the beginning of 1944, only 18 percent of the workers employed there in 1940 remained on the job. The war and the blockade inflicted tremendous damage to Leningrad industry, the output of which made up 10.2 percent of the USSR's total gross industrial output.

From 1946 to 1950, the volume of centralized capital investments for the restoration and development of Leningrad industry was estimated at several billion rubles. Leningrad has been reestablished as a large machine-building center and as an experimental laboratory in the production of the latest complex machinery. Shipbuilding, instrument building, and the production of complex power equipment, high-duty machine tools, textile and polygraphic machinery, transport hoisting equipment, and other equipment have been resumed. In addition to machine building, the chemical and the light industries have also been restored. Leningrad's gross industrial output in the first postwar Five-Year Plan has been increasing each year, and as early as 1949 it exceeded the prewar level. The goal of the Five-Year Plan for increasing the gross industrial output was reached on time.

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Important steps were taken to solve the problems connected with the complex development of the Northwest, principally ones of supplying this important machine-building center with its own fuel and electric power. A number of large electric power stations were rebuilt and their capacity increased; in addition, new hydroelectric power stations were built. The extraction of peat and lignite coal around Leningrad was increased. Shale mines and gas plants operating on shale fuel were built in the Estonian SSR and in Leningrad Oblast. However, the fuel requirements of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast are not yet met from local fuel resources. They are partially met by the delivery of coal from the Pechora Basin, a new fuel base of the Northwest, and other regions of the northern European USSR. The extraction of coal in the Pechora Basin was considerably expanded.

The number of timber and wood-processing enterprises in the northern regions of the RSFSR was increased. These regions remain the chief suppliers of lumber for all of the European USSR. The extraction of coal, petroleum, and gas is being expanded and the following industries are being developed: machine building, shipbuilding and ship repair, and industries specializing in the production of equipment for the timber industry. Emphasis is also being placed on the development of the food industry, especially dairy and butter, and light industry, which includes principally the flax-processing and leather footwear enterprises.

The Center is another large industrial region of the USSR. In 1940, the gross industrial output of Moscow and Moscow Oblast alone constituted 22.5 percent of the USSR's total industrial production. During the war, the volume of industrial output in these areas decreased somewhat. However, as early as October 1947 the average monthly gross output exceeded the prewar level. In 1948, the industry of Moscow and Moscow Oblast taken together exceeded the prewar level by 10 percent, and of Moscow alone by 16 percent. In 1949 - 1950, industrial development of these areas continued at an ever-increasing rate. Especially significant gains were observed in the machine-building industry. For example, the production of passenger cars in 1949 constituted 289 percent of 1948, excavators 178 percent, transformers 156, and cranes 182 percent, while the 1950 production of passenger cars amounted to 152 percent of 1949, excavators to 168 percent, and cranes to 109 percent.

Machine building was rapidly developing in other oblasts of the Center as well. New industrial centers specializing in building tractors, electric motors, machine tools, instruments, electrical engineering equipment, and automobile lighting fixtures have emerged here. All these industries are staffed with highly qualified workers and engineering and technical personnel. The output of the light and textile industries also increased. The latter, together with machine-building, constitute the chief industries in the Center.

Considerable progress was made in the industrialization of the autonomous republics of the Center, including the Mari ASSR, the Chuvash ASSR, and the Mordva ASSR. Additional successes in expanding the complex industrial development of the Center were achieved by improving the local fuel and power supply. Peat extraction was increased and electric power production expanded in the Five-Year Plan period. Coal mining in the Moscow Basin in 1950 was three times that of 1940. This basin supplies coal to Moscow, Tula, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, and Ryazan' oblasts. Since 1946, Moscow has been getting its gas supply from Saratov gas mines, which now are the chief sources of supply for that area.

The output of electric power in the Center exceeded the prewar level as early as 1948. However, the rate of power development still lags behind industrial development. The problem of supplying the Center with enough electric power will be resolved with the completion of the gigantic Kuybyshev and Stalin-grad GES. At the same time, the existing hydroelectric power stations of Ivanovo, Uglich, and Shcherbakovka, and the new hydroelectric power stations such as Gor'kiy, as well as the powerful steam-electric power stations, will continue to be important suppliers of power to the Center.

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One of the outstanding achievements of the postwar Five-Year Plan was the rebuilding of war-torn Stalingrad (see following table.) The fixed assets of Stalingrad's industry exceeded the 1940 level as early as 1948.

Growth of Industry in Stalingrad Oblast  
1946 - 1950

	Increase in 1950, as Compared With 1946 (number of times)
Gross industrial output	2.9
Smelting of steel	5.1
Production of rolled steel	3.8
" " tractors	3.6
Output of electric power	2.7
Production of canned goods	3.6
" " hosiery products	8.8
" " brick	9.0

In the postwar period a great deal of attention was devoted to the development of local fuel resources of the Volga Region, inasmuch as this region has been dependent on distant fuel shipments. The production of gas and the utilization of fuel shale, as well as the extraction of petroleum, increased considerably over 1940. In the postwar period, machine-building and petroleum industries, which are the chief industries of the Volga Region, were developed further, and a new branch of machine building, the automobile industry, was created. The extraction of petroleum in Kuybyshev Oblast reached the 1950 level by 1948. The opening of new extensive oil wells in the Tatar ASSR raises the possibility of increasing the petroleum output of the Volga Region even further.

With the completion of the gigantic hydroelectric power stations and irrigation canals on the Volga, the entire economy of this region will be transformed. Tremendous areas of now arid lands in the desert and semidesert regions of the Caspian will become fertile. The industrial specialization of the region will be changed and expanded. Large amounts of cheap electric power will become available and will serve as a basis of development of various industries operating on electric power. In addition, the chemical industry, based on the rich deposits of petroleum and salts, and new branches of the machine-building, food, and light industries will be developed.

The economy of the Northern Caucasus and Crimea, especially the coal and the metallurgical industry, machine building, and petroleum extracting and refining enterprises, suffered extensive damage during the war years.

During the postwar Five-Year Plan a great deal of work was done to restore and expand mining operations in the western Donbass (Rostov Oblast) and the steam-electric power stations located in a number of cities and industrial centers, including Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Krasnodar, Grozny, and others. The output of the machine-building industry was also increased considerably; for example, "Rostsel'mash" Plant exceeded the prewar output of combines as early as 1948. In the coal mining industry the "Rostovskol" Combine fulfilled its Five-Year Plan in July 1950; the prewar level of coal mining by this combine has almost doubled.

In 1952, the Volga-Don Canal will be placed in operation. In addition to irrigating the arid lands of Rostov and Stalingrad oblasts, the canal will cut down the cost of transporting lumber to the Northern Caucasus and Crimea and Donets coal to the Volga Region and the Center.

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The formerly undeveloped regions of the eastern USSR have played an important role in the economic reconstruction and development of the country. Even during the prewar five-year plans, the Urals and Western Siberia were transformed into leading Soviet industrial centers. Large-scale industry of national importance was created in Western Siberia and the Far East.

During the war, industrial production of the Urals and the Siberian regions was greatly increased, and the increase continued in the postwar period. In 1950, the productive capacity of the Urals, Siberian, and Volga regions was 2.8 times greater than before the war. At the end of the war, the eastern regions of the RSFSR, especially the Urals, because of their increased productive capacity have served as important bases in the reconstruction and development of the war-damaged regions. Ferrous metallurgy, which is the major industry of the Urals, has exceeded the Five-Year Plan production goals. In 1950, the production of rolled steel increased 2.8 times as compared with 1940, the smelting of steel 2.7 times, and the production of cast iron 2.6 times. The increase in the production of ferrous metals was achieved partly at the expense of new construction, but mainly by better use of existing productive capacity. Ural chemical industry, nonferrous metallurgy, and machine building have also been expanded.

Equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, mining, and fuel industries, as well as railroad transport is supplied chiefly by local Ural enterprises. The production of powerful tractors increased considerably; in 1950, the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant succeeded in greatly increasing its output of tractors and tractor motors as compared with 1947.

Petroleum output of Bashkir ASSR oil wells in 1950 was almost four times greater than in 1940. The volume of petroleum output in the Urals ranks second in the entire USSR. Coal extraction almost tripled as compared with 1940.

The major part of the capital expenditures in Ural industries was directed either toward completing the construction of plants started before or during the war, or toward modernization of existing plants. In the postwar Five-Year Plan, the Urals retained its classification as a region specializing in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, heavy machine building, and highly developed chemical and timber industries.

To further the complex economic development of the Urals, it will be necessary to expand its local fuel and power resources. Despite the existence of extensive coal and hydroelectric power resources, the Urals are still supplied for the most part by coal deliveries from distant regions. During the war, the output of coal and electric power was increased considerably; a number of small and medium capacity steam- and hydroelectric-power stations were built, and work was begun on the construction of the powerful Molotov GES on the Kama. In addition, new coal mines and open pits were placed into operation. With the completion of the Ural-Pechora railroad, the Urals will be better supplied with fuel from the Pechora Basin. The construction of a number of hydroelectric power stations along the Ural rivers, together with a more extensive utilization of local fuel resources, will permit a significant increase in the output of power in this region.

Further expansion of the textile and food industries will complete the complex economic development of the Urals.

The industry of Western Siberia has also grown considerably. Existing enterprises have been expanded and modernized, and new large-scale construction is under way. The already well developed coal industry of this region has undergone even further advances. Coal mining in the Kuznets' Basin increased in 1947 to 103.2 percent of production in the preceding year; in 1948 to 106.0 percent; in 1949 to 109.0 percent; and in 1950 to 109.0 percent of the preceding years' production. Increases in production were also evident in ferrous metallurgy; the

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output of metal at the steel smelting plant constructed during the war increased greatly. The Kuzbass remains one of the most important chemical industrial centers. The output of aluminum and zinc also increased.

During the period 1946 - 1950, machine building continued to develop in Western Siberia, especially machine tool, heavy, transport, and electric power machine building, as well as agricultural machinery and tractors. Together with heavy industry, considerable development was shown by the food and the light industries of the region; existing enterprises have been expanded and new ones are under construction. Continuous efforts are being made to create a large textile industrial base in Western Siberia through the construction of new enterprises and the expansion of old ones.

Western Siberia is an important national base for the production of coal, ferrous and nonferrous metals, lumber, and chemical products. The complex development of this region was aided by the shift to use of local metallurgical raw materials and by the expansion of the rolled steel and machinery industries. The most important problems in the further expansion of the region's economy concern the production of liquid fuel, additional expansion in the types of rolled steel and machinery manufactured there, expansion of the textile and light industries, and development of some branches of the food industry.

The development of Eastern Siberia and the Far East is proceeding rapidly. Gross output of Khabarovsk Kray industrial enterprises increased 1.5 times between 1948 and 1950; in 1950, their gross output constituted 187 percent of 1940. At the same time, the volume of output of the fish industry exceeded the 1948 level 81 percent. The gross output of the timber industry increased 2.5 times from 1947 to 1950. The extraction of petroleum and coal from the rich Far East deposits also increased; coal mining in the Chermkhovo Coal Basin in Eastern Siberia almost doubled as compared with 1945.

Eastern Siberia is one of the most important regions for the extraction of precious stones, nonferrous and rare metals, and mica. Main-line locomotives, mining equipment, lumber, and other products are manufactured there. In the future, in view of the existing and planned capital construction, the industrial specialization of this region will expand even further.

Large-scale capital investments during the period 1946 - 1950 were made to further the development of the republics in the eastern and southeastern USSR. In the prewar five-year plans the Kazakh SSR had been transformed into a region possessing a well-developed heavy industry which made it a leading industrial base of the USSR in the east. Rapid industrialization of the Kazakh SSR continued during the war and into the postwar period. In 1948, the volume of industrial production in Kazakh SSR exceeded the 1940 level 90 percent and for several branches two or three times. In 1950, the industrial output of the republic almost doubled, while the heavy industrial output increased more than three times. Nonferrous metallurgical industries of Kazakh SSR received special attention; in 1949 - 1950, a large portion of the total capital investment made by the USSR in nonferrous metallurgy went to the Kazakh SSR. In 1947, the production of black copper constituted 105.0 percent of the production of the preceding year; in 1948, it was 110.7; in 1949, 122.0; and in 1950 119.0 percent of the preceding year's production. Similarly production of refined lead in 1947 was 124.9 percent of the preceding year's production; in 1948, 110.9; in 1949, 119.0; and in 1950, 122.0 percent.

Development of ferrous metallurgy is also progressing successfully. The construction of the metallurgical plant begun during the war was completed. A mining combine and several new machine-building enterprises were placed in operation. Large new mines were opened up in the Karaganda Basin, and coal extraction in that basin increased more than 2.5 times since 1940.

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The development of Uzbek SSR as the principal region of cotton growing, sericulture, horticulture, and animal husbandry, especially karakul sheep raising, continued into the postwar period. To insure its chief industry, cotton growing, with an adequate supply of machinery and chemical fertilizers, the machine-building and chemical industries were developed. Extensive resources of raw materials for the heavy industry were discovered in the Uzbek SSR as a result of a geological survey conducted in that area during the war. Petroleum extraction reached the level planned for 1950 by 1948, while coal mining in 1950 increased nine times as compared with 1946. A number of new industrial enterprises were placed in operation, including the steel smelting plant, Farkhad GES, large open pit mines, coal mines, etc. A new power and chemical center which will be of great economic importance to Uzbek SSR and the southern Kirgiz SSR is now being created.

Both the productive capacity and the output of the textile and other branches of the light industry were considerably increased. In addition, production of textile and agricultural machinery, medium- and small-size hydroturbines, and chemical equipment increased.

During the period 1946 - 1950, the industrial development of the Kirgiz SSR progressed rapidly. The Five-Year Plan goals for the most important industries, such as coal, sugar, etc., were fulfilled by 1949. In 1950, almost 70 percent more coal was mined in the republic than in 1945. A hydroelectric power base is being created in Kirgiz SSR. The capacity of the electric power stations increased 1.5 times during the 5-year period while the output of electric power was doubled. The well-developed mining industry is of national importance. New industries developed in Kirgiz SSR include agricultural machine building, production of lathes, tractors, and agricultural machinery spare parts, and new enterprises of the textile and light industries. The plan for gross industrial production has been exceeded.

The specialized economy of the Turkmen SSR is characterized by well-developed petroleum and chemical industries, as well as light and food industries based on existing agricultural and animal resources. As early as 1949, extraction of petroleum in the Turkmen SSR has increased 2.8 times as compared with 1940, and of ozocerite almost three times, while the manufacture of sulfur increased 23.5 percent, and of iodine, 19.2 percent. The gross output of the light and food industries increased 20.4 percent; that of local industry, 3.6 times. The Five-Year Plan for industry was exceeded.

In the Tadzhik SSR the extraction of coal and petroleum, the production of electric power, and the manufacture of cotton and silk fabrics, knitwear, etc., increased greatly during the postwar Five-Year Plan.

The industrial development of the Transcaucasian republics has shown great progress during the period 1946 - 1950. In the Georgian SSR, industry based on the utilization of local resources was further developed. The Georgian SSR assumes a leading place among the other republics of the Transcaucasus in the delivery of manganese, citrus products, and tea. The commodity production of the manganese industry in 1950 increased 27 percent, as compared with 1940. The tea industry also exceeded its Five-Year Plan goal. One of the characteristic features of Georgian SSR economic development is the increase in its heavy industry. In 1950, coal mining increased 176 percent over 1940; production of complex metal-working tools, 193 percent; and electric power output, 87 percent. Development of the food and light industries continued. At the beginning of 1950, the fixed assets of large-scale industry in the Georgian SSR exceeded the 1940 level 2.4 times. The gross industrial output of the republic exceeded the prewar level 52.3 percent.

Important shifts occurred in the economy of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, which is the most important region for the extraction of petroleum and is a large cotton-growing region as well. In addition to restoring and exceeding the prewar level

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of petroleum extraction, a number of problems connected with the complex economic development of Azerbaydzhan were successfully solved. To insure a sufficient supply of electric power to the Baku petroleum industry and to increase the irrigated field areas, construction of hydraulic center was undertaken. This is one of the largest projects attempted in the postwar period; when completed, it will irrigate about 1.5 million hectares of land in the Kura-Araks Valley which will permit the creation of a new grain base in the republic and will further the development of cotton growing. Many new construction materials enterprises are being placed in operation. The production of cotton, wool, and silk fabrics and footwear was increased considerably. By 1949, Azerbaydzhan SSR industry had exceeded the Five-Year Plan for increasing the volume of gross output.

The Armenian SSR, together with the other Transcaucasian republics, is acquiring a well-developed large-scale industry. In 1950, Armenia SSR gross industrial output increased 2.5 times, as compared with 1940. From 1948 to 1950, the rate of increase in the output of important branches of industry exceeded the average annual increase specified in the Five-Year Plan for that period. In 1949, a powerful hydroelectric power station was put in operation, increasing the capacity of the electric power stations operating in the republic by 20 percent. In addition, several of the older electric power stations have been expanded. New branches of industry have been created, including the production of electrolytic copper, hydroturbines, sulfuric acid, superphosphate, and other products.

Machine building increased at a rapid rate, and basic industries such as the food and meat and dairy industries increased their production and the variety of products. In the first 4 years of the Five-Year Plan, more than 50 industrial enterprises were placed in operation in the Armenian SSR and 27 plants and factories were expanded and modernized.

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